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## Resolution 1972-12-27 Wilderness Analysis

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

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#### **RESOLUTION NO. 11**

##### **FOREIGN AND INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF LIVE FISH AND EGGS**

WHEREAS, the importation of live fish and eggs into North America from foreign countries possesses the grave danger of introducing serious fish diseases, and

WHEREAS, the uncontrolled shipment of live fish and eggs in interprovincial and interstate commerce increases the opportunity for dissemination of dangerous fish diseases throughout the continent, and

WHEREAS, the problem of controlling fish diseases exceeds regional boundaries and is of international significance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners support and urge the adoption of national legislation aimed at controlling importation and interstate or interprovince shipments of live fish and eggs to prevent spread of fish diseases. Such legislation should provide adequate penalties to discourage violation of the law, and should provide for funding for efficient and uniform inspection procedures, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urge the member states to adopt legislation or regulations aimed at controlling shipments of live fish and eggs to prevent the spread of fish diseases.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 12**

##### **WILDERNESS ANALYSIS**

WHEREAS, the administration of land and water resources in accordance with the Wilderness Act (P. L. 88-577, September 3, 1964) limits the production and utilization of wildlife, and

WHEREAS, there is a need for more outdoor recreation to meet the ever increasing demands of the rapidly expanding population of the United States, and

WHEREAS, changes in land and water use, deemed necessary for human needs, severely reduce outdoor recreation potential,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior to join with representatives of the several state conservation agencies and game and fish departments in an analysis of conflicts and benefits of wilderness management to assist resource administrators and the public in making decisions relative to wilderness classification proposals and "back country" management proposals.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 13**

##### **LEAD POISONING**

WHEREAS, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is aware that lead shot ingestion impose an adverse impact on waterfowl resources, and,

WHEREAS, the Association is further cognizant of the need for relief from this problem, and

WHEREAS the Association is advised of the substantial disadvantages of the iron shotshell currently being researched,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners strongly endorses development of a lead shot substitute for the purpose of waterfowl hunting in the United States and Canada.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association urges the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to begin research to identify the extent and distribution of lead shot poisoning on a flyway by flyway basis and to identify techniques of management which can reduce or eliminate ingestion of lead shot by waterfowl, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that conversion from lead to an acceptable substitute be made as soon as possible within the limitations of technology: As a means of accomplishing this the following is recommended:

A. Results from field tests of hunters using iron shot at designated experimental areas during the 1972-73 waterfowl hunting season should be analyzed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by March 1, 1973.

B. Conduct controlled studies to evaluate relative effectiveness of iron and lead shot in harvesting of waterfowl at specific ranges and to determine the extent of gun barrel damage, such as choke deformation, barrel scoring and possible forcing cone fatigue of guns by use of iron shot.

C. A decision should be made, based on the results of these experiments, whether or not the candidate lead shot substitute is acceptable and problems which need further study should be identified.

D. The Bureau must establish criteria for the term "acceptable lead shot substitute" to include:

1. Standards for ballistics capabilities of lead substitute shells to insure reasonable harvest capability without excessive crippling loss.